

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Tenth Bristol Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Tenth Bristol Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.4% (557) reside in the Tenth Bristol Representative District.. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (105) of Tenth Bristol Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 72.7% of admissions from the Tenth Bristol Representative District were male and 27.3% were female.
- Over 60.9% of admissions were between the ages of 21-39.
- 88.3% of admissions were white non-Latino, 4.3% were black non-Latino, 3.2% were Latino, 0.2% were Asians, and 3.9% were other racial categories.
- 58.7% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 19.6% were married, and 15.4% reported not to be married now.
- 24.6% of admissions had less than high school education, 50.3% completed high school, and 25.1% had more than high school education.
- 36.5% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 4.7% of those admitted were homeless.
- 12.0% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Tenth Bristol Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Tenth Bristol Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	382	329	121	119	50	97	60
FY '96	363	323	128	102	28	61	46
FY '97	445	376	129	118	38	93	71
FY '98	508	418	134	125	31	167	134
FY '99	556	461	165	134	27	166	122
FY '00	527	419	175	162	59	189	134
FY '01	557	427	168	143	57	195	139

- Since FY 1995, residents of Tenth Bristol Representative District reported a steady increase in heroin use.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting heroin use more than doubled, while crack use remained steady, and, alcohol, marijuana and cocaine use increased by 29%, 38% and 20%, respectively.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Tenth Bristol Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	54.8 %	28.7%	4.7%	3.2%	2.3%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While cocaine as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was level with the State average, alcohol as a primary drug was higher, and, heroin, marijuana, and crack was lower within your District.